

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1901.  
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## OCTOBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1901, in regular edition, was as per schedule below:	Copies.	Copies.
1. Daily, 84,980	17. Sunday, 83,290	
2. Sunday, 84,130	18. Sunday, 83,360	
3. Sunday, 84,030	19. Sunday, 83,960	
4. Sunday, 83,720	20. Sunday, 85,890	
5. Sunday, 83,320	21 Sunday, 87,680	
6. Sunday, 85,600	22. Sunday, 86,610	
7. Sunday, 86,920	23. Sunday, 87,180	
8. Sunday, 84,750	24. Sunday, 85,210	
9. Sunday, 83,470	25. Sunday, 85,450	
10. Sunday, 83,830	26. Sunday, 85,830	
11. Sunday, 83,560	27. Sunday, 90,810	
12. Sunday, 84,760	28 Sunday, 87,460	
13. Sunday, 85,850	29. Sunday, 87,230	
14. Sunday, 86,750	30. Sunday, 88,640	
15. Sunday, 84,730	31. Sunday, 88,630	
16. Sunday, 84,290		

Total for the month, 2,652,050  
Less all copies sold in print-  
ing, left over or filed, 6,518

Net number distributed, 2,586,232  
Average daily distribution, 83,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported during the month of October was \$45 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
first day of October, 1901.  
J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My  
term expires April 24, 1902.

## MAY IT COME SOON.

Americans solicit for the fair repute and true glory of their country will read with pleasure the interview in which Secretary of War Root is reported as having expressed himself as being favorably impressed by the Cubans in the matter of their capacity for self-government, declaring that he expected soon to see a free and independent Republic in Cuba.

There has been some reason to fear that the American pledge for the independence of Cuba was not to be faithfully fulfilled. The Cubans complained that undue American influence was being exerted to stifle the Cuban aspiration for liberty and to bring about a request for annexation that would not in reality voice the popular sentiment. Mr. Root's words will do much to dispel this unpleasant and humiliating dread. They should be accepted as spoken in all sincerity.

It will be a glorious day in American history when a free and independent Cuban Republic shall be established under American guidance and with the unselfish assistance of the American Republic. The accomplished fact will prove to the world that we were honest in waging war on Spain for the expressed purpose of freeing Cuba. Americans will hope and pray for the early dawn of a day so glorious.

## WHAT WILL FRANCE DO?

England will do well to keep a watchful eye in the direction of France while she conducts her operations in the Transvaal. France has a way of taking the side of the under dog, the oppressed fighting for liberty, which may lead to results if she once comes to take a lively interest in the South African situation.

France has now completed her international exposition. She has no longer a great stake which would be risked by politics in Europe have frequently declared that the only influence which kept France from protesting against England's course in South Africa, at the time when appeals were made to European nations by the Boer Republics, was her World's Fair. To mix in a foreign war would have been fatal to that enterprise.

France's reception of Paul Kruger may do much to create a sentiment unfavorable to England in the minds of the volatile French people. A less potent influence than Kruger's presence induced the French people to take the side of the American colonies struggling for independence.

France may rest assured that, if she interests herself on the side of the Boers, the American nation will keep its hands off the scrimmage, no matter what pro-English sentiments may have lodged in the minds of those who control the destinies of the American nation.

## PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

At first sight it seems somewhat amazing that the Steel Trust should demand so soon after the triumphant re-election of Mr. McKinley that its employees in the President's own State shall consent to a wage reduction of 33 per cent, the greatest ever known to American steelworkers.

Trust employees were led to believe during the recent campaign that this evil of a reduction of wages was an evil that would be caused by the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency. In the event of Mr. McKinley's re-election all things industrial were to experience a boom. Contracts conditional upon Republican victory at the polls were made to compel votes for Mr. McKinley. It was sedulously sought to impress upon the minds of workmen that Mr. McKinley must have another four years in

the White House if work was to be plentiful and wages high. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Steel Trust and other kindred organizations now feel themselves to be firmly entrenched in power and that there need be no further make-believe in their dealings with those at their mercy. They are out for the stuff, and a good deal of the stuff is to be gained by wage reductions of 33 per cent in such giant industries as that controlled by the Steel Trust. Not for four years will it be necessary again to hoodwink their employees into voting for the party of the trusts. Therefore, the monopoly game being a squeeze game of singular selfishness, the selfish squeeze begins with wage-earners subject to monopoly rule.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

There are gratifying indications that St. Louisans are thoroughly aroused to a realization of the necessity for united and vigorous work in behalf of the World's Fair, and that from this time forward there will be no holding back and certainly no antagonism save what may be due to a mistaken political partisanship most earnestly to be deplored and, if persisted in, unqualifiedly condemned.

The gentlemen who opposed the World's Fair on a belief that it was inadvisable for St. Louis to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase in such manner are manifesting a commendable willingness to accept the voice of the majority as deciding that question. The vote cast on November 6 last having definitely and conclusively authorized the World's Fair and empowered the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis to assume their proportion of the World's Fair burden, these men are individually rallying in support of the great enterprise. Now that the World's Fair is an assured fact, they propose to do their full duty.

This is the spirit that should animate all loyal St. Louisans, and its development must not be thwarted by the injection of partisan bitterness into a question which so vitally bears upon the future of St. Louis. There is no politics in the World's Fair, and there must be none lugged into it by ringsters, hounding for World's Fair control of municipal offices. It is inevitable, of course, that the people of St. Louis should demand a municipal administration worthy of the World's Fair, and they have every right to make such a demand. If the nomination of its candidates for local office interferes with the plans of the ringsters, the latter must give way to the people. The people's insistence upon this point will itself keep the World's Fair undertaking properly free of politics.

And the people will be quick to resent and punish all those who are so reckless in attempting injury to the World's Fair movement under political ringsters shall be insured the profit from that movement upon which they have apparently counted. This is certain and inevitable, and it will be well for the disgruntled ones to recognize the fact. They must either join honestly in the World's Fair work or stand out of the way of World's Fair workers. The success of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration of 1893 is not to be imperiled by political plots without swift rebuke and merited punishment being meted out to the political plotsters.

## A CHANGE OF BASE.

Missouri, as was amply proven by the fall election, are entirely satisfied with the present investment of the School Fund and are willing to enact any change of organic or statute law necessary to preserve the present status of the fund when, under the efficient and economic management of the State's finances by the Democratic party, the bonded debt of the State, including the School Fund certificates, shall have been wiped out.

These Republican leaders who declared during the campaign that the School Fund had been "looted" are now discussing the future of the fund on the proper assumption that the fund certificates are a part of the obligations of the State as plainly as the coupon bonds still outstanding.

They are asking: "What will become of the School Fund when the State of Missouri is in its sinking fund money enough to wipe out all the debt, including the School Fund certificates?" When that desirable condition, under the efficient management of the Democratic party in Missouri, shall have come to pass and the sinking fund contains the \$42,000,000 which the State of Missouri owes to the School Fund, Missouri can buy United States bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, as seemed to be the demand of the Republican leaders during the campaign.

It is safe to say, however, that no such course will be adopted. The income of the School Fund will be maintained at 6 per cent, no matter what measures are pursued to attain that end. In the meantime, if Republican leaders desire to deny in court that the School Fund certificates are an obligation upon the State and that a tax can be levied to meet the interest on these certificates, they are at perfect liberty to do so. Missourians are confident of the security of the School Fund under any assaults that can be leveled against it.

## MAY SET THINGS RIGHT.

It may be that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the test case brought to determine the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff bill will compel a return to the American principles which have been abandoned and repudiated by President McKinley in his dealing with the people of that little island thus far.

Should the Supreme Court hold that Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and that, therefore, the constitutional provision for uniform taxation throughout the United States applies to that territory as to all other, this will necessitate fair and just dealing with the Porto Ricans on the honorable basis of a fulfillment of our pledge that they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The decision will also apply with equal force to the Philippines, making impossible under the law the levying of any tax upon the Filipinos from which the people of other sections of the United States are exempt. If this should render undesirable the holding of the Philippines as a colonial possession, and

plotting for Ziegenheims's control of the World's Fair is not the proper way to keep politics out of the World's Fair.

Ohio employees of the Steel Trust fail to see where the "full dinner pail" figures in a wage reduction of 33 per cent.

No partisan dog-in-the-manger policy must be allowed to imperil the success of the great St. Louis World's Fair of 1903.

Noble and Gentle Thought.  
A noble thought comes in our daily life.  
As some great guest whose common sense is not.  
And holds it all the while of plenty a gift.  
The gift of souls that fly from a fret;  
And where was nearest good to now him,  
Of the heart, the heart of the heart,  
So sure is thought's nobility to claim  
Its precedence of grounding blood in a race.

the government of the Philippines by force, the fact should not be regretted by Americans. The maintenance in violation of the American Constitution is of supremely greater importance than the gaining of colonies in the Far East. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Porto Rican test case will be awaited with profound interest by the American people. The existing situation is significant. There will be reason for anything but national uneasiness if the high tribunal which safeguards the Constitution shall serve out President McKinley that he must renounce his steps to the point where his abandonment of the Constitution began and thenceforward manifest a more faithful regard for that authoritative American instrument.

## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

When St. Louisans in the residence districts of the city go out these nights they carry lanterns for the purpose of lighting their steps through the black and lonely streets. They don't go out except of necessity.

When there is a heavy fall of rain the inadequate city sewers become clogged with the debris and decaying stuff washed into them, the water "backs up" into the low-lying streets, crossings become impassable, street railway traffic is interrupted.

As the result of only a moderate rainfall the city streets become seas of mud, foul, dirty and ill-smelling. When there is no rain they are swept by clouds of dust laden with the germs of disease. Street-cleaning work has been suspended, and the mending of streets was long ago abandoned.

There is no city of anything like the size and importance of St. Louis in all the Union in which such conditions exist. It is blind folly not to look this fact squarely in the face, because visitors to St. Louis recognize it and carry away with them the story of St. Louis's deplorable plight. Even a stranger from faraway Cape Town, in South Africa, was horrified by the municipal neglect responsible for local conditions.

The cause of St. Louis's sufferings is Ziegenheims. The city's affairs have been administered for the exclusive benefit of the Ziegenheim gang. It has been a good thing for the gang. There are mighty rough on St. Louis. There are healthy indications that the people of St. Louis are determined to get rid of Ziegenheims and his gang.

Do not allow those indications to prove false. The first duty of every St. Louisan is to align himself against Ziegenheims or any element that stands for Ziegenheims. The gang that has wrecked St. Louis must be removed from power.

A Republican plurality of 15,000 was changed into a Democratic plurality of almost 6,000 for the city offices at the November elections. The Republican leaders assert that this change was due to fraud; that is, that 20,000 fraudulent votes were cast in St. Louis in a total vote of 120,000; that one vote in every six cast in the city was fraudulent. The gang leaders will have to scratch at a livelier rate than this if they want to hide the scuffs.

"A large portion of the salaries of city officials is fixed by City Charter and cannot be changed by ordinance," say the deficit-makers when explaining their failure to scrape the barnacles off the municipal ship of state. Councilman Hodges's retrenchment measures were designed to cut off the salaries not fixed by Charter, but those measures were pigeonholed by the deficit-makers.

Those who volunteered at the meeting of the World's Fair committee to give half their time each day until the \$5,000,000 guarantee fund was complete should be an example. Every St. Louisan should devote half his working day to this great end. Only a few working days will be required to complete the fund if this course is followed.

To prepare for war is the best way to secure peace. On this principle St. Louisans should conduct themselves at the April election. An effective organization to rebuke unit nominations by the parties is the best way to get unit nominations.

Should disloyalty and treachery compel the abandonment of the World's Fair undertaking the Globe-Democrat "Poor old St. Louis!"

Let's organize for good government and a worthy World's Fair administration of the municipality. Decent Republicans and Democrats alike can unite on this platform.

President McKinley needs an army of 160,000 men now, and he'll need 500,000 unless he abandons his imperial policy during his second administration.

From General MacArthur down, American officers in the Philippines are heartily disgusted with their enforced service as soldiers of Empire.

Some happier day in the bright future we St. Louisans will look back and marvel at our civic patience in the conditions now prevailing.

Missouri's strongest and purest Democrat in the incoming State Legislature should be chosen as Speaker of the House.

## NOTE ON MEETINGS OF ST. LOUIS WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The program of the poetic section of the World's Fair Club last week included "Poetical Value of Metrical Variations," by Miss Hinchman; special reports upon the artistic value of metrical variations given in "Paradise Lost," Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Pope's "Essay on Man," Keats's "Endymion," Byron's "Corinthian." The meeting closed with a report on current verse.

At the last regular meeting of the current topics section the present condition of affairs in China was discussed, and how the Chinese are responsible for bringing them about. It was thought the movement was more anti-foreign than aimed especially at missionaries. In answer to the question, ought the latter to have extra protection, such as is provided for those engaged in missionary pursuits, the members, deeply interested in foreign missions, thought more lasting good would result if the work was not the case. Great numbers of Chinese are said to be applying for the war and serious of returning to their ships and various vocations.

The section made of the recent report of the Committee on Education, under the leadership of Dr. Washington, "The Future of the Negro," was spoken of the strides the negro has made in the past few years along educational lines being considered wonderful and greatly to his credit.

In the educational section, Mrs. Lina D. Hinchman read a paper on "Steps in the Evolution of Modern Education." The essayist contrasted the old and new methods and gave an account of the origin of the change which began with the Renaissance. The highest interest of this period tended to freedom. The revival humanism has influenced theories, if not practice. Erasmus was spoken of as time to advance education. The study of Greek and Latin literature was all-important during the sixteenth century. At the present, the essayist said that women were kept in comparative ignorance until the present century, and she called the education of women "the Americanization of learning." The highest education of a woman is a period of preparation, rather than of advance in education, though the institution of chairs of pedagogy dates from that time. Normal schools were started in Vienna.

Rousseau was spoken of as the inspiration of many of the reformers, and might have been the originator of child-study, his method of education, the development of the infant mind in the child. Rousseau, the chief figure of the educational world of the sixteenth century, was enthusiastically Froebel, who was also his disciple, upon his master's methods. Manual labor was now connected with study. Woman was of great use in the work of education.

Herbert was next spoken of as having given motion to what had already been set in motion by his predecessors. He has been called "The Father of Modern Psychology." His method of education, the development of the infant mind in the child, Rousseau, the chief figure of the educational world of the sixteenth century, was enthusiastically Froebel, who was also his disciple, upon his master's methods. Manual labor was now connected with study. Woman was of great use in the work of education.

The Humanity Club held its first meeting of the season last Tuesday. Officers of the club for this year are: Mrs. Edwin Harrison, president; Miss Susan Elliott, first vice president; Miss Howard Elliott, second vice president; Miss Halstead, secretary. The Humanity Club only meets on Tuesdays. The club was organized to aid and to elevate all municipal institutions, such as the Poorhouse, the City Jail and the City Hospital. Work has been given at a clock at Memorial Hall, president of the present city administration, so little encouragement being given the women of the club.

The P. E. O. met last Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Nesbitt, in West Missouri street. As yet the St. Louis Chapter of the P. E. O. is not fully organized. In these preliminary meetings held for the purpose of bringing together old members of different chapters in order to form the new chapter.

The Modern Novel Club, Mrs. C. H. Stone presiding, will meet on Tuesday evening at the residence of Doctor and Mrs. Willard Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett, who presides over the club, is a member of the club.

The Rubinstein Club met last Tuesday evening at the residence of Doctor and Mrs. Willard Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett, who presides over the club, is a member of the club.

The Women who will have charge of the annual collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association in the various wards of the hospital will meet on Thursday afternoon in the reception-room at the Mercantile Club.

President D. R. Francis, assisted by the members of the Executive Committee, reported on the work of the club. A majority of the gentlemen who will have charge of the various buildings of that day also were present.

Governor Francis, in opening the meeting, explained briefly what was asked of the ladies. He said that the ladies had been asked to attend the meeting and when the object was produced samples of the silk badge given to each lady and to each member of the association, and alluded to the fact that the ladies had been asked to attend the meeting and when the object was produced samples of the silk badge given to each lady and to each member of the association.

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## SIX REPUBLICAN SCALPS IN DANGER. HOUSE IS EAGER FOR RAPID WORK.

Meeting of Republican City Committee To-Day Promises to Be Marked by Display of Outcry. Much Important Legislation Is to Be Hurried Through Before the Holidays.

MAY BE A REORGANIZATION. WILL CHARGE DELAY TO SENATE. Members of the Lower Branch Expect to Clear the Decks in Three Weeks for the Big Appropriation Bills.

If there are not several political scalps milled to the back fence in the rear of the Republican House, there is a good chance that the House will surprise the uninitiated by a display of the purpose of trimming a number of its members who are charged with treason. The meeting is called by the authority of Chairman Kutzbill, and from the ominous signs on the Republican horizon, a worse storm than that of last fall is expected to materialize.

At least six of the members of the committee are charged with being derelict in duty, and it may be necessary to reorganize the committee before the "expurgation" is properly accomplished. The old Indian chiefs, Charles Carroll and Charles Kratz, are out with their scolding knives again, and in their efforts to obtain control of the committee, interesting scenes are likely to be enacted.

Then there is John B. Owen, who is chairman of the Twelfth District Congressional Committee. Owen has a few screws to settle with various members of the committee, who he declares have not performed their whole duty in permitting the election of Butler over Kutzbill. Mr. Owen is credited with being the moving spirit in the Horton campaign, and it is said, he has long and earnestly for the election of Kutzbill, and is now greatly anxious to see Kutzbill elected. Owen's attitude toward the meeting, it is certain that Owen will ask to have the actions of certain members of the committee thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Owen was highly incensed several times in the campaign, and his temper has not remained in a normal condition as yet. When numbers about the committee, who are charged with being derelict in duty, and it may be necessary to reorganize the committee before the "expurgation" is properly accomplished. The old Indian chiefs, Charles Carroll and Charles Kratz, are out with their scolding knives again, and in their efforts to obtain control of the committee, interesting scenes are likely to be enacted.

None of the bills mentioned is likely to be introduced before the House, and, with the exception of the bill to amend the act to provide for the disposal of all bills in two or three weeks, and thus clear the calendar in January and the first half of February.

The last two or three weeks of a short session will be devoted to large part of the legislative program, and the House will be ready to meet in the second week of the session.

As to the total to be appropriated for rivers and harbors, Mr. Burton said he could not say. He said that the House had passed a bill for \$40,000,000, but that the Senate had not yet acted upon it. He said that the House had passed a bill for \$40,000,000, but that the Senate had not yet acted upon it.

Regular Saturday sales take place every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the corner of Broadway and Broadway. The sales are of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles at very low prices.

Richard Rothwell, a contractor, living at No. 74 Euclid avenue, called yesterday at the home of his brother, James F. Rothwell, who is a contractor. James F. Rothwell is a contractor. James F. Rothwell is a contractor.

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